

in which:

a)  $R_1$  is chosen from the group comprising hydrogen, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C10 alkyl, C3-C7 cycloalkyl or C7-C10 arylalkyl;

b) Y is chosen from the group comprising:

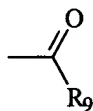
b1. hydrogen;

b2. a group of formula



in which  $-R_8-$  is a saturated, linear or branched C2-C6 alkylene radical and M is chosen from the group comprising  $-NH_2$ , acylamine,  $-NHR_6$ ,  $-NR_4R_5$ ,  $^{\oplus}NR_4R_5R_6Z^-$ , which may be identical or different, and  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$ , which may be identical or different, can be C1-C7 alkyl, alkenyl or arylalkyl radicals or  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  can form a cycloalkyl radical optionally containing hetero atoms such as -O- and  $-NR_{12}-$ , in which  $R_{12}$  is chosen from hydrogen and an alkyl, aralkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical preferably chosen from  $-CH_3$ ,  $-C_2H_5$ ,  $-CH_2-C_6H_5$  and  $-CH_2CH_2OH$  and  $Z^-$  is as defined below;

b3. a group of formula



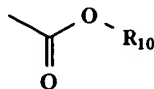
in which  $R_9$  is a saturated or monounsaturated, linear or branched C1-C10 alkyl radical, or a cycloalkyl, arylalkyl or heterocyclic radical optionally substituted with one or more -OH, -COOH,  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHR_6$ ,  $-NR_4R_5$ ,  $^{\oplus}NR_4R_5R_6Z^-$  groups, which may be identical or different, the said groups  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$ , which may be identical or different, being chosen from the group comprising C1-C7 alkyl, alkenyl and aralkyl radicals, or  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  can form a cycloalkyl radical which can comprise one or more hetero atoms such as -O- and  $-NR_{12}-$ , in

which  $R_{12}$  is chosen from hydrogen and an alkyl, aralkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical preferably chosen from  $-\text{CH}_3$ ,  $-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $Z$  is as defined below,

b4. a  $-\text{PO}_3\text{H}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ , or  $-\text{P}(\text{OH})_2$  group,

b5. a monosaccharide residue linked by an  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ - glycoside bond,

b6. a group of formula



in which  $R_{10}$  is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C10 alkyl or alkenyl radical, or a cycloalkyl or aralkyl radical optionally containing from 1 to 5 identical or different hetero atoms chosen from  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$  and  $-\text{N}-$ , and optionally substituted with one or more  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$ ,

$-\text{COOH}$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$ ,  $\text{NH}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{NO}_2$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_3$ ,

$-\text{Cl}$ ,  $-\text{Br}$ ,  $-\text{F}$ ,  $-\text{J}$ ,  $-\text{OPO}_3\text{H}_2$ ,  $-\text{OPO}_2\text{H}_2$ ,  $-\text{OSO}_3\text{H}$ ,  $-\text{SH}$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_3$ ,  $-\text{S}-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NHR}_6$ ,  $-\text{N R}_4\text{R}_5$ ,  $-\text{NR}_4\text{R}_5\text{R}_6\text{Z}^+$  groups, which may be identical or different, in which  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$ , which may be identical or different, can be C1-C7 alkyl, alkenyl or aralkyl radicals or  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  can form a cycloalkyl radical comprising one or more hetero atoms such as  $-\text{O}-$  and  $-\text{NR}_{12}-$ , in which  $R_{12}$  is chosen from hydrogen and an alkyl, aralkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical preferably chosen from  $-\text{CH}_3$ ,  $-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and  $Z$  is as defined below,

c)  $R_3$  is chosen from the group comprising hydrogen and linear or branched alkyl;

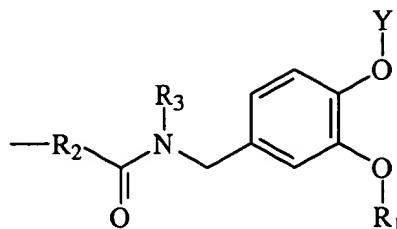
d)  $R$  is:

d1. carboxyl,  $-\text{COOR}_7$ , saturated or unsaturated cycloalkyl, polycyclic alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or C1-C35 alkyl, which is saturated or unsaturated with 1 to 6 double bonds, linear or branched and unsubstituted or substituted with one or more residues chosen from the group comprising carboxyl,  $-\text{COOR}_7$ , hydroxyl, alkoxy, O-acylhydroxy, ketoalkyl, nitro, halo,  $-\text{SH}$ , alkylthio, alkylthio, amino, mono- and dialkylamino, N-acylamino,

$-\text{NR}_4\text{R}_5\text{R}_6\text{Z}^+$ , in which  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen from the group comprising C1-C7 alkyl, C1-C7 alkenyl and arylalkyl and  $Z$  can be the anion of a biologically compatible inorganic or organic acid preferably chosen from hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulphonic acid, benzenesulphonic acid,

p-toluenesulphonic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, gluconic acid, citric acid, glucuronic acid, maleic acid and benzoic acid;

d2. a group of formula



in which  $R_1$ ,  $R_3$  and  $Y$  have the meanings given above and  $R_2$  can be a single bond or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C34 alkylene radical containing from 1 to 6 double bonds, a saturated or unsaturated cycloalkylene radical, an aryl, aralkyl or heterocyclic diradical, which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more residues chosen from the group comprising carboxyl,  $-\text{COOR}_7$ , hydroxyl, alkoxy, O-acylhydroxy, alkylketo, nitro, halo,  $-\text{SH}$ , alkylthio, alkyldithio, amino, mono- and dialkylamino, N-acylamino, saturated or unsaturated cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl;

in which  $R_7$  is a linear or branched C1-C20 alkyl group or an aralkyl group, enantiomers and diastereoisomers of the compounds of formula (I) and mixtures thereof, salts of the compounds of formula (I) with pharmaceutically acceptable acids and bases, and solvates thereof.

23. Method according to Claim 22, in which:

- $R_1$  is methyl;
- $Y$  is hydrogen or a saccharide group chosen from D- and L-ribose, D- and L-glucose, D- and L-galactose, D- and L-mannose, D-fructose, D- and L-glucosamine, D-galactosamine, D-mannosamine, glucuronic acid, sialic acid, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine, N-acetyl-D-mannosamine; or aminoethyl, dimethylaminoethyl, trimethylaminoethyl; or methylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, pyridinocarbonyl, trimethoxyphenylcarbonyl, hemisuccinoyl, aminomethylcarbonyl, aminopropyl-carbonyl, dimethylaminomethylcarbonyl, trimethylaminomethylcarbonyl, sulphonophenylcarbonyl; or phosphate, sulphonate; or ethyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, isobutyloxycarbonyl, dimethylaminopropyloxycarbonyl, trimethyl-aminoethyloxycarbonyl;
- $R_3$  is hydrogen.

24. Method according to Claim 22, in which R or R<sub>2</sub>, together with the terminal -CO- groups to which they are attached, are, respectively, mono- or diacyl radicals of an acid chosen from the group comprising palmitic acid, arachidonic acid, oxalic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, azelaic acid, succinic acid, traumatic acid, muconic acid, cromoglycolic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, aspartic acid, glutamic acid and oleic acid.
25. Method according to Claim 23, in which R or R<sub>2</sub>, together with the terminal -CO- groups to which they are attached, are, respectively, mono- or diacyl radicals of an acid chosen from the group comprising palmitic acid, arachidonic acid, oxalic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, azelaic acid, succinic acid, traumatic acid, muconic acid, cromoglycolic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, aspartic acid, glutamic acid and oleic acid.
26. Method according to Claim 22, in which the said compound of formula (I) is chosen from:
- N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)oleylamide;
  - N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)palmitoylamide;
  - N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)arachidonoylamide;
  - N,N'-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)nonanediamide.
27. Method according to Claim 22, for the treatment of pathologies characterized by a high degree of cellular and tissue hyperreactivity mediated by supramaximal levels of nerve growth factor.
28. Method according to Claim 26, for the treatment of pathologies characterized by a high degree of cellular and tissue hyperreactivity mediated by supramaximal levels of nerve growth factor.
29. Method according to Claim 22, in which said derivatives of formula (I) have antiproliferative activity on tumours which are dependent on the presence of the prolactin receptor.
30. Method according to Claim 26, in which said derivatives of formula (I) have antiproliferative activity on tumours which are dependent on the presence of the prolactin receptor.
31. Method according to Claim 29, in which the said tumours are breast tumour and prostate carcinoma.
32. Method according to Claim 30, in which the said tumours are breast tumour and prostate

carcinoma.

33. Method according to Claim 22, in combination with a compound with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids.

34. Method according to Claim 26, in combination with a compound with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids.

35. Method according to Claim 29, in combination with a compound with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids.

36. Method according to Claim 30, in combination with a compound with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids.

37. Method according to Claim 33, in which the said molecules with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids are ALIAMides.

38. Method according to Claim 34, in which the said molecules with agonist activity on the CB2 receptor of cannabinoids are ALIAMides.

39. Compounds of formula (I) as defined in Claim 22, with the condition that Y is a saccharide group.

40. Compounds according to Claim 39, in which the said saccharide group is chosen from D- and L-ribose, D- and L-glucose, D- and L-galactose, D- and L-mannose, D-fructose, D- and L-glucosamine, D-galactosamine, D-mannosamine, glucuronic acid, sialic acid, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine and N-acetyl-D-mannosamine.

41. Process for preparing the compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 39, comprising a step of coupling a monosaccharide residue with a compound of the formula (I) in which Y is hydrogen, in the presence of a glycosylation promoter.

42. Process according to Claim 41, in which the said glycosylation promoter is chosen from the group comprising silver sulphate, silver carbonate, silver perchlorate, silver salicylate, silver trifluoromethanesulphonate,  $\text{SnCl}_4/\text{AgClO}_4$ ,  $\text{BiCl}_3/\text{AgClO}_4$  and  $\text{SbCl}_3/\text{AgClO}_4$  mixtures, optionally combined with iodosobenzene, tin(II) trifluoromethanesulphonate, trifluoromethanesulphonic acid, N-iodosuccinimide combined with trifluoromethanesulphonic acid, trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulphonate or boron trifluoride ether.

43. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds according to Claim 39, mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

44. Pharmaceutical compositions according to Claim 43, in which the compounds are present